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TRANSMITTAL FORM

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Total Number of Pages in This Submission

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10/696,069

Filing Date

October 28, 2003

First Named Inventor

POPOVSKY, Michael

Art Unit

3723

Examiner Name

Chin

Attorney Docket Number

548-001

ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Fee Transmittal Form
- ☐ Fee Attached
- ☐ Amendment/Reply
 - ☐ After Final
 - ☐ Affidavits/declaration(s)
- ☐ Extension of Time Request
- ☐ Express Abandonment Request
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement
- ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
- ☐ Reply to Missing Parts/Incomplete Application
 - ☐ Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53

- ☐ Drawing(s)
- ☐ Licensing-related Papers
- ☐ Petition
- ☐ Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application
- ☐ Power of Attorney, Revocation
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- ☐ After Allowance Communication to TC
- ☐ Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences
- ☐ Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)
- ☐ Proprietary Information
- ☐ Status Letter
- ☒ Other Enclosure(s) (please identify below):
 - (1) Interview Summary
 - (2) Supplemental Amendment
 - (3) Expert Declaration of Eric Jungermann, Ph.D.
 - (4) Postcard Receipt

Remarks

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm Name

Louis C. Paul & Associates, PLLC

Signature

Printed name

Louis C. Paul

Date

August 22, 2008

Reg. No.

53,442

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In the Application of
Michael Popovsky *et al.*
Serial No. 10/696,069
Filed: October 28, 2003
For: Cleansing Pad

Group Art Unit 3723
Examiner Chin

MS Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Applicants' Interview Summary

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.333(b), Applicants submit the following summary of the Interview conducted on July 22, 2008

Claim 1 of US Application Serial No. 10/696,069 was discussed. Dr. Jungermann explained that the term "melt-and-pour" soap is generally synonymous with the terms "pourable soap" and "transparent soap." (It was explained, however, that not all transparent soaps are necessarily pourable as claimed in the present invention.) Dr. Jungermann further explained that "melt-and-pour" soap is a narrow subcategory of cleansing compositions that contains glycerine or other polyhydroxy compounds. Unlike the vast majority of classical or traditional soaps, glycerine is typically not removed during the process of making "melt-and-pour" soaps; indeed, glycerine is often added to "melt-and-pour" soaps, thereby conferring the claimed pourable quality (*i.e.*, melting, and turning from a solid into a pourable liquid, when heated).

Applicants discussed amending Claim 1 to include specific limitations with respect to (i) the chemical and physical properties of the claimed melt-and-pour soap formulation and (ii) the weight/loading ratio of melt-and-pour soap to cleansing pad. It was explained that the claimed melt-and-pour soap formulation requires a high level of glycerine, both added and liberated from the saponification reaction, as well as the presence of various hydroxy compounds, such as polyols and sugar derivatives. In addition, the claimed melt-and-pour soap formulation is now recited to have a melting point of from about 120°F to about 160°F. As further explained in the Interview, and now claimed, the melt-

and-pour soap of the present invention is solid at temperatures below about 120°F. When heated to a temperature of from about 120°F to about 160°F, the melt-and-pour soap melts and changes from a solid into a flowable liquid. These aspects of the invention are recited and claimed in the Supplemental Amendment submitted herewith.

Additionally, it was explained that despite the change of form, the chemical composition of the melt-and-pour soap formulation of the present invention remains essentially unchanged. In contrast, as Dr. Jungermann explained, a traditional soap (from which glycerine is removed) undergoes both physical and chemical changes when heated, including becoming charred. The latter points are discussed in Paragraph 7 of the Expert Declaration of Eric Jungermann submitted on January 25, 2007.

Applicants also discussed the US Patent No. 5,955,417 to Taylor. (This is the primary prior art reference cited in the most recent Office Action, mailed on November 16, 2007.) Applicants presented arguments why the scouring pad taught by Taylor reference would not be used in personal care applications. These reasons are presented in the Expert Declaration of Eric Jungermann (dated July 21, 2008) and submitted herewith. Additionally, Applicants pointed out that the cleansing compositions taught by Taylor contain significant amounts of synthetic detergents. In contrast, certain claims in the pending application (Claims 61 and 62) are directed to melt-and-pour soap that is essentially free of and free of synthetic detergents.

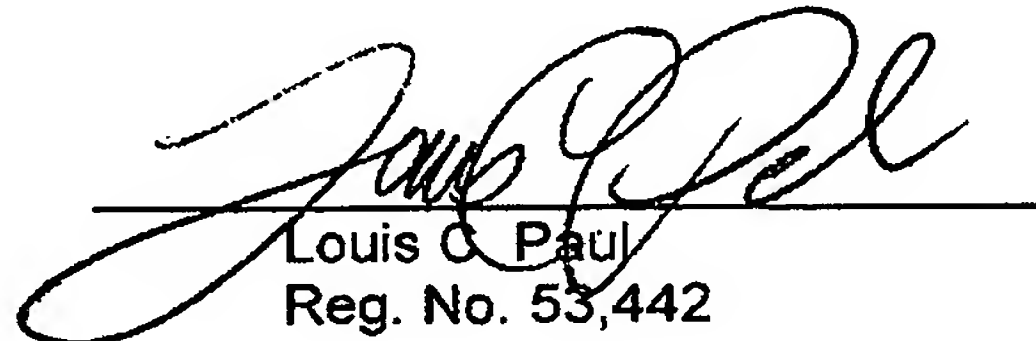
In addition, Applicants explained that the process by which the cleansing pads of the present invention are not made by a forced drying step (*i.e.*, to temperatures above 212°F). This point was explained in Paragraph 5 of the Inventor's Declaration of Michael Popovsky submitted on May 16, 2008.

Application Serial No. 10/696,069
Applicants' Interview Summary
Docket No: 548-001

At the conclusion of the Interview, it was discussed that further action on the application would await submission of a Supplemental Amendment. Applicants thank the Examiner for the courtesy of the Interview.

Dated: August 22, 2008

Respectfully submitted,
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